

This image was created by the Day/Night Band of the VIIRS instrument on board the NOAA/NASA Suomi NPP Satellite. Credit: NOAA's National Geophysical Data Center/NASA Earth Observator

December 2016



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			1	2	3
4	5	ATS-1 launched, 1966	7	8	9	10
NOAA-1 launched, 1970	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21 Winter Solstice	22	23	NOAA-9 launched, 1984
25 Christmas Day	26	27	28	29	30 NOAA-14 launched, 1994	31

The Earth at night

JPSS's VIIRS instrument has a Day/Night band with the unique ability to capture imagery of the Earth at night. The Day/Night band detects low levels of visible and near-infrared radiance. This means that low clouds, fog, snow cover and other sources will be visible to JPSS at night. The Day/Night band capability has proven invaluable in the arctic regions for differentiating cloud, ice and snow cover. The imagery has also been used with city light maps to model the distribution of economic activity and populations, monitor human development around parks and wildlife refuges, and to observe blackout areas following hurricane landfalls.

This composite night image of Europe, Africa and parts of Asia taken by Suomi NPP's VIIRS instrument was assembled over several days in 2012. It shows how the planet looks at night, with the lights from our cities dotting the landscape and illuminating the night sky.



Credit: Chris Elvidge National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), NOAA/NASA Suomi NPP, VIIRS instrument.